AFFI'RMANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *affirm.*] Confirmation: oppoſed to *repeal*.

This ſtatute did but reſtore an ancient ſtatute, which was itſelf alſo made but in *affirmance* of the common law. *Bacon.*

AFFI'RMANT. *n. ſ.* [from *affirm.*] The perſon that affirms; a declarer. *Dict.*

AFFIRMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of affirming or declaring: oppoſed to negation or denial.

This gentleman vouching, upon warrant of bloody *affirmation*, his to be more virtuous, and leſs attemptable, than any of our ladies. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

2. The poſition affirmed.

That he ſhall receive no benefit from Chriſt, is the *affirmation*, whereon his deſpair is founded; and one way of removing this diſmal apprehenſion, is, to convince him, that Chriſt's death, if he perform the condition required, ſhall certainly belong to him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Confirmation: oppoſed to *repeal*.

The learned in the laws of our land obſerve, that our ſtatutes ſometimes are only the *affirmation*, or ratification, of that which, by common law, was held before. *Hooker.*

AFFI'RMATIVE. *adj.* [from *affirm.*]

1. That which affirms, oppoſed to *negative*; in which we uſe the *affirmative*, that is, *the affirmative poſition*.

For the *affirmative*, we are now to anſwer ſuch proofs of theirs as have been before alleged. *Hooker.*

Whether there are ſuch beings or not, 'tis ſufficient for my purpoſe, that many have believed the *affirmative*.

Dryden's Preface to Tyrannick Love.

2. That which can or may be affirmed: a ſenſe uſed chiefly in ſcience.

As in algebra, where *affirmative* quantities vaniſh or ceaſe, there negative ones begin: ſo in mechanicks, where attraction ceaſes, there a repulſive virtue ought to ſucceed. *Newt. Opt.*

3. Applied to perſons; he who has the habit of affirming with vehemence; poſitive; dogmatical.

Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter, but report things modeſtly and temperately, according to the degree of that perſuaſion, which is, or ought to be, begotten by the efficacy of the authority, or the reaſon, inducing thee. *Taylor.*

AFFI'RMATIVELY. *adv.* [from *affirmative.*] In an affirmative manner; on the poſitive ſide; not negatively.

The reaſon of man hath no ſuch reſtraint: concluding not only *affirmatively*, but negatively; not only affirming, there is no magnitude beyond the laſt heavens, but alſo denying, there is any vacuity within them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

AFFI'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *affirm.*] The perſon that affirms.

If by the word virtue, the *affirmer* intends our whole duty to God and man, and the denier, by the word virtue, means only courage, or, at moſt, our duty toward our neighbour, without including, in the idea of it, the duty which we owe to God. *Watts's Logick.*

To AFFI'X. *v. a.* [*affigo*, *affixum*, Lat.] To unite to the end, or *à poſteriori*; to ſubjoin.

He that has ſettled in his mind determined ideas, with names *affixed* to them, will be able to diſcern their differences one from another. *Locke.*

If men conſtantly *affixed* applauſe and diſgrace where they ought, this principle would have a very good influence on the publick conduct of men; though on ſecret villanies it lays no reſtraint. *Roger's Sermons.*

AFFI'X. *n. ſ.* [*affixum*, Lat.] A term of grammar; ſomething united to the end of a word.

In the Hebrew language, the noun has its *affixa*, to denote the pronouns poſſeſſive or relative. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

AFFI'XION. *n. ſ.* [from *affix.*]

1. The act of affixing.
2. The ſtate of being affixed. *Dict.*

AFFLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*afflo*, *affiatum*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon any thing. *Dict.*

AFFLATUS. n. ſ. [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy. *Dict.*

To AFFLI'CT. *v. a.* [*affligo*, *afflictum*, Lat.]

1. To put to pain; to grieve; to torment.

In the ſeventh month, on the tenth day of the month, ye ſhall *afflict* your ſouls, and do no work at all, whether it be one of your own country, or a ſtranger that ſojourneth among you. *Leviticus*, xvi. 29.

Give not over thy mind to heavineſs, and *afflict* not thyſelf in thine own counſel. *Eccluſ.* xxx. 21.

For a father *afflicted* with untimely mourning, when he hath made an image of his child ſoon taken away, now honoured him as a God, which was then a dead man, and delivered to thoſe that were under him, ceremonies and ſacrifices. *Wiſdom.*

It teacheth us, how God thought fit to plague and *afflict* them, it doth not appoint in what form and manner we ought to puniſh the ſin of idolatry in others. *Hooker, b.* v. § 17.

O coward conſcience! how doſt thou *afflict* me?

The lights burn blue—Is it not dead midnight?

Cold fearful drops ſtand on my trembling fleſh.

Shakeſp. Richard III.

A melancholy tear *afflicts* my eye,

And my heart labours with a ſudden ſigh. *Prior.*

2. The paſſive *to be afflicted*, has often *at* before the cauſal noun.

The mother was ſo *afflicted at* the loſs of a fine boy, who was her only ſon, that ſhe died for grief of it. *Addiſon. Spect.*

AFFLI'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *afflicted.*] The ſtate of affliction, or of being afflicted; ſorrowfulneſs; grief.

AFFLI'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *afflict.*] The perſon that afflicts.

AFFLI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*affictio*, Lat.]

1. The cauſe of pain or ſorrow; calamity.

To the fleſh, as the Apoſtle himſelf granteth, all *affliction* is naturally grievous: therefore nature, which cauſeth fear, teacheth to pray againſt all adverſity. *Hooker, b.* v. § 48.

We'll bring you to Windſor, to one Mr. Brook, that you have cozened of money; I think, to repay that money will be a biting *affliction*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

2. The ſtate of ſorrowfulneſs; miſery: oppoſed to *proſperity*.

Beſides you know,

Proſperity's the very bond of love,

Whoſe freſh complexion, and whoſe heart together

Affliction alters. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Where ſhall we find the man that bears *affliction*,

Great and majeſtic in his griefs, like Cato? *Addiſ. Cato.*

Some virtues are only ſeen in *affliction*, and ſome in proſperity. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 257.

AFFLI'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *afflict.*] That which cauſes affliction; painful; tormenting.

They found martyrdom a duty dreſſed up indeed with all that was terrible and *afflictive* to human nature, yet not at all the leſs a duty. *South.*

Nor find

Where to retire themſelves, or where appeaſe

Th' *afflictive* keen deſire of food, expos'd

To winds, and ſtorms, and jaws of ſavage death. *Philips.*

Reſtleſs Proſerpine—

— On the ſpacious land and liquid main,

Spreads ſlow diſeaſe, and darts *afflictive* pain. *Prior.*

AFFLUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to any place; concourſe. It is almoſt always uſed figuratively.

I ſhall not relate the *affluence* of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been noiſed. *Wotton.*

2. Exuberance of riches; ſtream of wealth; plenty.

Thoſe degrees of fortune, which give fulneſs and *affluence* to one ſtation, may be want and penury in another. *Rogers.*

Let joy or eaſe, let *affluence* or content,

And the gay conſcience of a life well ſpent,

Calm ev'ry thought, inſpirit ev'ry grace. *Pope.*

AFFLUENCY. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *affluence*.

AFFLUENT. *adj.* [*affluent*, Fr. *affluens*, Lat.]

1. Flowing to any part.

Theſe parts are no more than foundation-piles of the enſuing body; which are afterwards to be increaſed and raiſed to a greater bulk by the *affluent* blood, that is tranſmitted out of the mother's body. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy.

I ſee thee, Lord and end of my deſire,

Loaded and bleſt with all the *affluent* ſtore,

Which human vows at ſmoaking ſhrines implore. *Prior.*

AFFLUENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *affluent.*] The quality of being affluent. *Dict.*

AFFLUX. *n. ſ.* [*affluxus*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to ſome place; affluence.
2. That which flows to another place.

The cauſe hereof cannot be a ſupply by procreations; *ergo*, it muſt be by new *affluxes* to London out of the country. *Graunt.*

The infant grows bigger out of the womb, by agglutinating one *afflux* of blood to another. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

AFFLUXION. *n. ſ.* [*affluxio*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to a particular place.
2. That which flows from one place to another.

An inflammation either ſimple, conſiſting of an hot and ſanguineous *affluxion*, or elſe denominable from other humours, according unto the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm or choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To AFFO'RD. *v. a.* [*affourrer*, *affourrager*, Fr.]

1. To yield or produce; as, *the ſoil affords grain*; *the trees afford fruits*. This ſeems to be the primitive ſignification.
2. To grant, or confer any thing; generally in a good ſenſe, and ſometimes in a bad, not properly.

So ſoon as Maurmon there arrived, the door

To him did open, and *afforded* way. *Fairy Queen.*

This is the conſolation of all good men, unto whom his ubiquity *affordeth* continual comfort and ſecurity; and this is the affliction of hell, to whom it *affordeth* deſpair and remedileſs calamity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 2.

3. To be able to ſell. It is uſed always with reference to ſome certain price; as, *I can afford this for leſs than the other.*

They fill their magazines in times of the greateſt plenty, that ſo they may *afford* cheaper, and increaſe the public revenue at a ſmall expence of its members. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. To be able to bear expences; as, *traders can afford more finery in peace than war.*

The ſame errours run through all families, where there is wealth enough to *afford* that their ſons may be good for nothing. *Swift on Modern Education.*

To AFFO'REST. *v. a.* [*afforeſtare*, Lat.] To turn ground into foreſt.

It appeareth, by *Charta de Foreſta*, that he *afforeſted* many woods and waſtes, to the grievance of the ſubject, which by that law were diſafforeſted. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

AFFOREST A'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *afforeſt.*]

The charter *de Foreſta* was to reform the encroachments made in the time of *Richard* I. and *Henry* II. who had made new *afforeſtations*, and much extended the rigour of the foreſt laws. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

To AFFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [*affrancher*, Fr.] To make free.

To AFFRAY. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, or *effriger*, Fr. which *Menage* derives from *frayer*; perhaps it comes from *frigus.*]

To fright; to terrify; to ſtrike with fear. This word is not now in uſe.

The ſame to wight he never won't diſcloſe,

But when as monſters huge he would diſmay,

Or daunt unequal armies of his foes,

Or when the flying heavens he would *affray*. *Fairy Queen.*

AFFRA'Y, or AFFRA'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

A tumultuous aſſault of one or more perſons upon others; a law term. A battle in this ſenſe it is written *fray*.

AFFRI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*affrictio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

I have divers times obſerved, in wearing ſilver-hilted ſwords, that, if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the *affriction* would quickly blacken them; and, conſequently hereunto, I have found pens blacked almoſt all over, when I had a while carried them about me in a ſilver caſe. *Boyle.*

To AFFRI'GHT. *v. a.* [See FRIGHT.]

1. To affect with fear; to terrify: it generally implies a ſudden impreſſion of fear.

Thy name *affrights* me, in whoſe ſound is death.

Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

God-like his courage ſeem'd, whom nor delight

Could ſoften, nor the face of death *affright*. *Waller.*

He, when his country (threaten'd with alarm)

Requires his courage and his conqu'ring Arm,

Shall, more than once, the Punic bands *affright*. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. It is uſed in the paſſive, ſometimes with *at* before the thing feared.

Thou ſhalt not be *affrighted at* them: for the Lord thy God is among you. *Deut.* vii. 21.

3. Sometimes with the particle *with* before the thing feared.

As one *affright*

With helliſh fiends, or furies mad uproar,

He then uproſe. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 5.

AFFRI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Terrour; fear. This word is chiefly poetical.

As the moon, cloathed with cloudy night,

Does ſhew to him, that walks in fear and ſad *affright*. *F. Q.*

Wide was his pariſh, not contracted cloſe

In ſtreets, but here and there a ſtraggling houſe;

Yet ſtill he was at hand, without requeſt,

To ſerve the ſick; to ſuccour the diſtreſs'd:

Tempting, on foot, alone, without *affright*,

The dangers of a dark tempeſtuous night. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. The cauſe of fear; a terrible object.

I ſee the gods

Upbraid our ſuff'rings, and would humble them,

By ſending theſe *affrights*, while we are here,

That we might laugh at their ridiculous fear. *B. Johnſ. Catil.*

The war at hand appears with more *affright*,

And riſes ev'ry moment to the ſight. *Dryden's Æneid.*

AFFRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [from *affright.*] Full of affright or terrour; terrible.

We ſhall find there is an abſence of all that is deſtructive or *affrightful* to human nature. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFRI'GHTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *affright.*]

1. The impreſſion of fear; terrour.

Hearing ſhe was at reſt, he attended till ſhe ſhould awake of herſelf; which ſhe did with the *affrightment* of a dream. *Wotton.*

Paſſionate words or blows from the tutor, fill the child's mind with terrour and *affrightment*; which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves no room for other impreſſion. *Locke.*

2. The ſtate of fearfulneſs.

Whether thoſe that, under any anguiſh of mind, return to *affrightments* or doubtings, have not been hypocrites. *Hammond.*

To AFFRONT. *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr. that is, *ad frontem ſtare*; *ad frontem & contumeliam allidere*, to inſult a man to his face.]

1. To meet face to face; to encounter. This ſeems the genuine and original ſenſe of the word, which was formerly indifferent to good or ill.

We have cloſely ſent for Hamlet hither,

That he, as 'twere by accident, may here

Affront Ophelia. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The ſeditious, the next day, *affronted* the king's forces at the entrance of a highway; whom when they found both ready and reſolute to fight, they deſired enterparlance, and in the meantime they began to fortify. *Sir John Hayward.*

2. To meet, in an hoſtile manner, front to front.

His holy rites and ſolemn feaſts profan'd,

And with their darkneſs durſt *affront* his light. *Parad. Loſt.*

3. To offer an open inſult; to offend avowedly. With reſpect to this ſenſe, it is obſerved by Cervantes, that, if a man ſtrikes another on the back, and then runs away, the perſon ſo ſtruck is injured, but not *affronted*; an *affront* always implying a juſtification of the act.

But harm precedes not ſin only our foe,

Tempting *affronts* us with his foul eſteem

Of our integrity. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

I would learn the cauſe, why Torriſmond,

Within my palace walls, within my hearing,

Almoſt within my ſight, *affronts* a prince,

Who ſhortly ſhall command him. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

This brings to mind Fauſtina's fondneſs for the gladiator, and is interpreted as ſatire. But how can one imagine, that the Fathers would have dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelius. *Addiſon.*

AFFRO'NT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *affront.*]

1. Inſult offered to the face; contemptuous or rude treatment.

He would often maintain Plantianus, in doing *affronts* to his ſon. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

You've done enough; for you deſign'd my chains:

The grace is vaniſh'd, but th' *affront* remains. *Dryd. Aureng.*

He that is found reaſonable in one thing, is concluded to be ſo in all; and to think or ſay otherwiſe, is thought ſo unjuſt an *affront*, and ſo ſenſeleſs a cenſure, that no body ventures to do it. *Locke.*

There is nothing which we receive with ſo much reluctance as advice: we look upon the man who gives it us, as offering an *affront* to our underſtanding, and treating us like children or ideots. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 512.

2. Outrage; act of contempt, in a more general ſenſe.

Oft have they violated

The temple, oft the law with foul *affronts*,

Abominations rather. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

3. Open oppoſition; encounter: a ſenſe not frequent, though regularly deducible from the derivation.

Far beyond

The ſons of Anak, famous now and blaz'd,

Fearleſs of danger, like a petty god

I walk'd about admir'd of all, and dreaded

On hoſtile ground, none daring my *affront*. *Samſon Agoniſt.*

4. Diſgrace; ſhame. This ſenſe is rather peculiar to the Scottiſh dialect.

Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete, and, by his too great preſumption, was defeated; upon the ſenſe of which *affront* he died with grief. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

AFFRO'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *affront.*] The perſon that affronts.

AFFRO'NTING. *participial adj.* [from *affront.*] That which has the quality of affronting.

Among words which ſignify the ſame principal ideas, ſome are clean and decent, others unclean; ſome are kind, others are *affronting* and reproachful, becauſe of the ſecondary idea which cuſtom has affixed to them. *Watts's Logick.*

To AFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*affundo*, *affuſum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another.

I fruitleſsly poured on them acid liquors, to try if they contained any volatile ſalt or ſpirit, which would probably have diſcovered itſelf, by making an ebullition with the *affuſed* liquor. *Boyle.*

AFFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*affuſio*, Lat.] The act of pouring one thing upon another.

Upon the *affuſion* of a tincture of galls, it immediately became as black as ink. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To AFFY'. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr. *affidare mulierem*, Bracton.] To betroth in order to marriage.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,

For daring to *affy* a mighty lord

Unto the daughter of a worthleſs king. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

To AFFY'. *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put truſt in.

Marcus Andronicus, ſo I do *affy*

In thy uprightneſs and integrity,

That I will here diſmiſs my loving friends. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

AFI'ELD. *adv.* [from *a* and *field*. See FIELD.] To the field.

We drove *afield*, and both together heard

What time the grey fly winds her ſultry horn,

Batt'ring our flocks with the freſh dews of night. *Milton.*

Afield I went, amid the morning dew,

To milk my kine, for ſo ſhould houſewives do. *Gay.*

AFLA'T. *adv.* [from *a* and *flat*. See FLAT.] Level with the ground.

When you would have many new roots of fruit-trees, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay all his branches *aflat* upon the ground, and caſt earth upon them; and every twig will take root. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

AFLO'AT. *adv.* [from *a* and *float*. See FLOAT.] Floating; born up in the water: in a figurative ſenſe, within view; in motion.